

## MORE "Roommates Wanted"

Ads were printed in The Republic in February than all other St. Louis newspapers combined.

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1903.

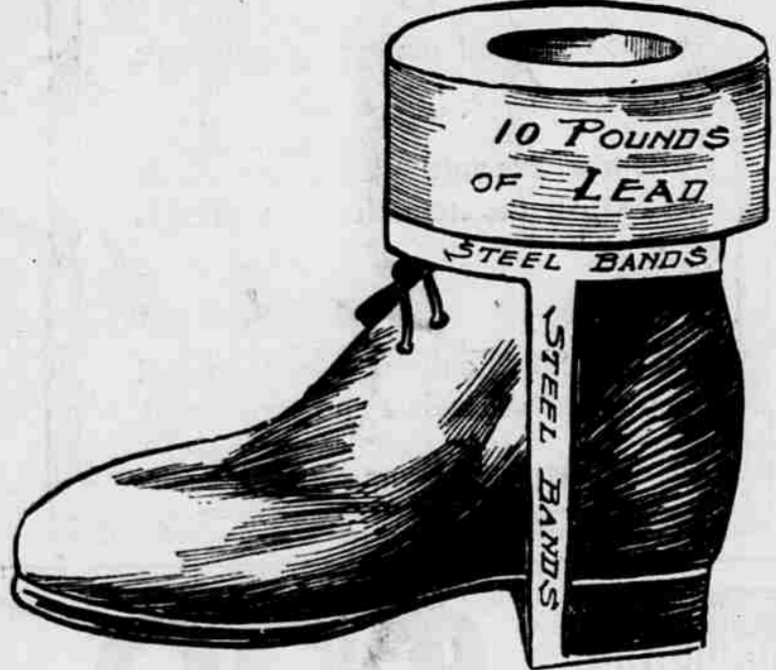
783 "For Sale Miscellaneous"

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PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

## THIS IS THE "OREGON BOOT" TO BE USED ON RUDOLPH AND COLLINS.



HOW THE BANK ROBBERS' FEET WILL BE SHACKLED.

Owing to the desperate character of William Rudolph and George Collins, alias Fred Lewis, the Union bank robbers, it has been decided to use the "Oregon boot" when the men are placed in the train to be brought back to Union, Mo., for trial.

BY CHIEF DESMOND.

Sheriff Bruch is wise to put the Oregon boot on Rudolph and Collins. They have shown themselves to be desperate men and would take the slightest chance of getting away from the train, the weight of the boot would break their legs.

I have seen the Oregon boot used but once in my experience in the Police Department. That was when Marion C. Hedgpath was brought back to St. Louis for the Glendale train robbery. Hedgpath was regarded as a dangerous man, and the California authorities who brought him back decided to put the boot on him. Hedgpath saw that it was useless to try to get away with it on his leg and they got him here safely.

The Oregon boot is so made that the weight of the lead band which encircles the leg just above the ankle rests upon the door when the prisoner is not walking.

The weight is about eight or twelve pounds. It is fastened to the heel of the shoe by strips of steel, which run down on either side.

These strips are screwed to the heel. When the prisoner stands or sits down the weight, therefore, is not upon the leg. But when he walks he must lift the entire weight, and if he tries to run or jump he will break the leg.

Marion Hedgpath, the other notorious prisoner who was brought to St. Louis in an Oregon boot, with Adolph D. Sly, Lucile R. alias "Dink" Wilson and Jim Francis, blew open the express car of a Frisco train at Glendale on the night of November 23, 1891, and obtained a large sum of money.

Francis was killed in a fight with a posse after holding up a train at Fort Scott, Kas., on January 23, 1892. Hedgpath was arrested in San Francisco. The others were also captured and sent to the Penitentiary. The robbers lived and planned the Glendale job at No. 424 Swan avenue, in St. Louis. Hedgpath, after being brought back to St. Louis, gave much information regarding the multimurderer, W. W. Holmes, who was hanged at Philadelphia for his crimes.

## SHERIFF BRUCH REACHES NEW YORK; EXPECTED IN HARTFORD TO-DAY.

Cashier Hoffman on the Scene to Recover the Money Found in the Room of the Prisoners—Collins Says That Rudolph Is a Fool for Trying to Conceal His Identity—Great Interest in Culprits.



WILLIAM RUDOLPH.

GEORGE COLLINS.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY THE

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Hartford, Conn., March 5.—Sheriff Bruch has not as yet arrived in town, but Assistant Superintendent Dougherty came up this evening accompanied by Cashier Hoffman of the Union Bank, and together with Detectives Farrell and Butler and Captain McGinty of the Danbury police force were in consultation with Captain Gunn in the police station.

When the conference broke up at 10 o'clock, Mr. Dougherty gave out the information that the bank official was here to deal merely with the legal matters pertaining to the recovery of the stolen money. To a Republic representative it was stated that Mr. Hoffman had immediately visited the jail and had positively identified Collins and Rudolph.

Dougherty was asked point blank as to the alleged confession made by Collins, and replied: "I was up with Collins for two hours, and my interview was more than satisfactory. I should not have said with him so long if there hadn't been something doing. We have the case well in hand. It is solid."

Sheriff Bruch was delayed by requisition papers. During the evening Detective Dougherty and the Hartford men brought Mr. Hoffman to the scene of the capture Sunday afternoon, and he was highly interested in examining the locality, and warmly lauded the officers on their nerve in going into such a nest after a murderer. Immediately afterwards Mr. Hoffman returned to his hotel.

SAYS IT IS RUDOLPH. Judge Coogan visited the bandits in their cells this morning, and as a result will bring up his case since his long interview with Collins Monday morning, and will give out anything for publication, but Colquhoun was more talkative as usual, now that Rudolph is not at his side to advise him, he would not be the course of his conversation with him.

Now said that Rudolph was a fool not to admit his identity. Detective Dougherty seems to have some things up his sleeve since his long interview with Collins Monday morning, and said to-night that he had no favor to ask of Rudolph, who is very wary and nervous and even insulting to him.

It is conservatively estimated that about 1,000 people examined the "shooting team."

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF HARTFORD.

to-day and to-night. President Louis Grover, of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company to-day took the numbers of the Colt guns and from his register will be able to tell positively whether the guns in the West, the guns were purchased of.

The pearl-handled ones are British army models, and are rarely turned out with nickel barrels. Collins' gun is of United States Army pattern and the cartridges therefore contain forty grains of powder. They must have cost between \$25 and \$30.

Union citizens are very anxious to know if Rudolph has really been identified and a telegram to that effect was received to-night by Chief of Police Ryan. Mr. Schmucke, of the Union Hotel, is still in New York, and he is the only man that can positively state that the man now held is William Rudolph.

## SENATOR CULBERSON IS ILL.

Returns to His Home in Dallas Quite Unexpectedly.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Dallas, Tex., March 5.—United States Senator Charles A. Culbertson arrived in Dallas direct from Washington on a belated train last night, and his presence in the city was not known to many persons until this evening.

Senator Culbertson was driven from the railroad station in a closed carriage direct to his home. He is quite sick and unable to attend to his duties at Washington. He did not leave his house all day.

Senator Culbertson was not well when he started for the regular session late in November, and his health was bad all through the winter. The Eastern climate seemed to aggravate his condition, and he was compelled to forego attendance on the special session.

## GOVERNMENT MAP OF ST. LOUIS.

Will Be Printed and Distributed at World's Fair.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, March 5.—Data for a new map of St. Louis and the adjacent country will be collected during the coming summer by the topographic division of the Geological Survey. It is intended to have this map completed in time for the World's Fair.

A press will be set up in the part of the Government building allotted to the survey and copies of the map struck off and distributed to the visitors.

## PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT WITH RYAN CREDITORS SANCTIONED BY COURT.

Attorneys of Investment Concern in Bankruptcy Court Propose Compromise of the Claims.

WILL PAY 25 PER CENT CASH.

Balance to Be Secured by Stock in New Corporation, Whose Earnings Are to Be Divided Pro Rata.

## MONEY IS IN MARSHAL'S CARE.

Judge Adams, Withholding His Decision in Bankruptcy Proceedings, Urges Speedy and Satisfactory Distribution of Funds on Hand.

Depositors of the John J. Ryan Trust Investment Company are assured of a prospect of recovering at least 25 per cent in cash of the money invested, with a probability of further dividends earned by the new corporation which Ryan declares his intention of forming as soon as the present tangle in the affairs of the concern is straightened out.

This assurance was made in the United States District Court yesterday, and Judge Elmer B. Adams, who occupied the bench, contributed materially to clinching the proposition, which had been tentatively promulgated by the attorneys for the company.

Ryan's attorneys entered a demurrer to the adjudication of their client as a bankrupt on various grounds, the chief of which were that the creditors, with Ryan, were engaged in a gambling enterprise, and further that they were copartners in the enterprise and had no provable claims as creditors, hence, in either case, had no standing in court and were not entitled to relief.

Attorney Stern filed an answer to the demurrer, denying the allegations set forth. He argued that the creditors were entitled to recover their pro rata of the money in the possession of the company, and cited numerous authorities.

Attorney Nolan argued that the contract entered into by Ryan and depositors was an illegal one, because it was a gambling enterprise as shown by the certificates and the handbooks issued by the company. The Supreme Court of this and other States had held, he said, that a person who advanced money to further an illegal enterprise could obtain no relief in the courts. He cited the cases of Ullman vs. the Fair Grounds Association and the Fair Grounds Association vs. Carmody, besides numerous other authorities.

COURT IS INFORMED THAT INVESTORS NUMBERED 8,000.

Attorney Campbell followed with additional arguments, and was interrupted by Judge Adams, who asked:

"How many creditors are there?"

"About 8,000," was the reply.

"I am trying to see my way clear to arrive at a thorough understanding of this matter," explained the court.

"It is repugnant to my conception of law and justice that a man may accept \$100,000 or \$200,000 of money invested by depositors, and then, on the plea that it is a swindle, or an illegal contract based on a gambling enterprise, say that the creditors shall not receive any of their money back. I tell you plainly that I shall do all in my power to see that the money now in the possession of this company or tied up in the bank subject to the court's order is distributed pro rata among the creditors. I do not say that a man or will do this. It will be done under the law. We have here a petition signed by 90 per cent of the creditors, agreeing to this proposition."

CREDITORS ONLY ASK FOR PRO RATA OF ASSETS.

Attorney Stern said the counsel for Ryan had made the same proposition to him the day previous, and he announced that he was willing to accept it in behalf of his clients. "The only thing we desired, in bringing these proceedings," he said, "was to see that the assets of the company were divided pro rata."

"We are ready and anxious to do so," replied Mr. Campbell, "but we do not desire to be put to the expense and delay incident to bankruptcy proceedings."

"As there seems to be a disposition on the part of the counsel to effect a harmonious settlement of this matter," said the court, "I will take this case under advisement, and appoint the Marshal to take charge of the money and property of the company in this district. I intend to see that the money is in safe and proper hands when the matter comes up before me again. If counsel, meantime, can agree on some arrangement whereby it can be shown to the court in the proper legal manner that an arrangement satisfactory to the creditors has been arrived at, whereby the available assets will be distributed pro rata among the depositors, well and good."

After court adjourned counsel for both sides held a consultation, at which it was agreed that the proposition advanced by Ryan be accepted by the petitioners. The money will be placed in the Marshal's custody to-day. Judge Adams himself prepared a form of check, to be used in paying off the creditors. No other check will be honored in payment of a certificate of deposit.

The plan arranged is to send to each creditor a check for 25 per cent of the claim calling for 25 per cent of the amount of his claim. When he presents this check to the Marshal, he will be paid the balance of his claim. The canceled check is a receipt for all claims upon Ryan. If the depositor wishes the share of stock in addition, he can obtain them by notifying Ryan.

## FORECAST OF FINDINGS OF COMMISSION IN THE GREAT ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

Miners Will Get at Least Ten Per Cent Increase in Wages—Blame for the Strike Will Fall Heavier on the Operators—The Boycott and Coercion of Nonunion Men Will Be Condemned—The Union Is to Be Indirectly Recognized.

## SUMMARY OF THE REPORT EXPECTED FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

It is stated on good authority that the following are the chief points in the findings of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

There will undoubtedly be at least 10 per cent advance in the pay for mining, to take effect from the time the miners returned to work, last October.

The causes of the strike, as fixed by the commission, will not be comforting to the coal-mining companies. The boycott will be condemned and the principle will be laid down that a miner has a right to work without molestation, even though he does not belong to the union.

The per diem employees will not have their wages increased, but will be recommended for the same pay for a day of nine hours.

There will be indirect recognition of the union, which will come when the findings are submitted by the President to John Mitchell, as president of the miners' union.

The system of pay will be regulated. Wherever practicable the operators will be required to pay by weight, instead of by the car, and elsewhere by the lineal yard. The miners will receive check-docking representatives at their own expense. This will practically amount to a second increase in wages.

The terms of the verdict are to hold good for three years, and recommendations are to be made for settlements of wage and other questions at the end of that period.

In local disputes the operators will be required to treat with committees of the miners, and there may be a suggestion for local boards of arbitration.

## REPORT PROBABLY WILL REACH THE PRESIDENT WITHIN A WEEK.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt's Coal Strike Commission is hurrying through its report, and it will probably be in Mr. Roosevelt's hands within a week. The commission has practically agreed on all the vital points on which it is required to pass.

The only matter about which the commission has lately been in doubt is the questions as to how the miners should be paid. In some of the mines they are now paid by the car. The car was supposed to hold a ton. Using an excuse the fact that the coal almost invariably contained slate, the operators have from time to time increased the size of the car until the amount of coal the men mine now sometimes more than a ton and a half. In addition to this, the miners claim that by a system of dockage they are robbed of a large percentage of their earnings, and one of their main demands has been for a representative of themselves to check and weigh the car, the weight to be ascertained by the dock boys, and at the expense of the men to represent the miners.

In order to see whether it would be possible to pay the miner for the coal actually mined by weight, instead of by the lineal yard or the deceptive car, the commission has decided to have the weight of the car checked by the dock boys, and at the expense of the men to represent the miners.

The session was held in the hearing-room of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These attended the meeting:

John Mitchell, John Fahey, Thomas D. Nichols and W. H. Doty, Walter E. Weyl, statistician for the miners; S. R. Volpert, counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the various representatives of the operators.

MAIN QUESTION. The main question discussed was that of determining the best method of payment for coal mined, and hinged upon the point as to whether settlement shall be made with the men according to weight or measure.

The hearing to-day foreshadowed an early report of the commission to President Roosevelt, as it involves practically the only issue which remains unsettled in the minds of the commission. It was intended that the session of the commission should be a short one, and efforts were put forth to attain this end.

When the commission, as a result of its inquiries of to-day as to the system of weighing the coal, formulated a system that shall be carried out as far as practicable, the report will be ready for President Roosevelt.

On some points the commission has had very little difficulty in reaching an agreement. For instance, it has had no trouble in deciding that the men should be paid by weight for mining. The men went on a strike for a 20 per cent increase. Before the strike had been on many months they were willing to compromise on a 10 per cent increase. This was declined by the operators because the granting of the advance would have meant recognition of the union.

It is believed that the increase of 10 per cent will be granted without any question, but that certain changes will be made in the system of paying the miners which will make that increase considerably larger before it will do away with the abuse of which the union complained of making the men mine more than a ton of coal when in theory they were paid for a ton.

The question of recognition of the union will not enter directly into the report. The union will be recognized, however, by the very fact that the findings of the commission will be sent to John Mitchell, as representative of the miners, just as it will be sent to George F. Baer, representing the coal roads, and to the representatives of the Independent operators.

DEMANDS OF UNION. The demands of the union which resulted in the strike on May 15, 1902, were as follows:

1. That there shall be an increase of 20 per cent to the miners who are paid by the ton—that is, for men performing contract work. These men involve about 40 per cent of all the miners.

2. A reduction of 20 per cent in the time of per diem employees. The mines are operated about 20 days per year ten hours per day. This demand, if granted, would result in reducing the day to eight hours (20 per cent), so that the mines would be operated 20 days at about the same pay; hence an equivalent of 20 per cent increase in the earnings, or 40 per cent in the rates of per diem employees being demanded.

3. That 2,500 pounds shall constitute the unit of weight in the payment of the coal mined where the miners are paid by weight. This would apply in any district where weighed coal would be practicable and to those miners who are paid by the quantity and not to those paid by the car.

## ANTICIGARETTE BILL WINS IN THE MISSOURI SENATE.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 5.—The women of Missouri showed their influence to-day when the Senate engrossed a bill making it a crime to sell or give cigarettes or cigarette paper to minors under 18 years of age. Since the beginning of the session, the Senate and House have been deluged with petitions from women's societies and reform organizations asking that the bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes be passed.

Senator Stubbins of Holt is the author of the measure which was passed to-day. An originally drawn, it contained a provision that the limit should be 21 years. Senator Kliney offered an amendment fixing the age limit at 16 years. It was beaten just before the noon hour. Upon reconvening an amendment by McIntosh, fixing the limit at 18 years of age, was adopted by a vote of 20 to 11.

Senator McNatt was the first to oppose the Kliney amendment. "If you could see the dirty, lousy gang of loafing boys in our town, which do nothing else but smoke cigarettes, you would not want to put down the age limit on this measure," he remarked.

Costello attacked Morton. "We can legislate against liquor," he said. "Why not against cigarettes, which every one knows are injurious?"

Dowell said the best evidence against cigarettes was the appearance of the boys who smoked them. "Look at their eyes, at their complexion, their physique," he said. "Don't try to sidetrack legislation of this sort."

Nick Bradley remarked that he had never smoked a cigarette in his life. "I smoked one cigar and traveled around the world in the next hour," he said. "The mothers want this bill passed and I am for them."

Kliney said that he was opposed to this kind of legislation. "Unless it is made as a police or public health measure," he explained, "sumptuary laws should not be passed. Sixteen years is a reasonable age."

Walker of Boone was willing to accept the sixteen-year limit, but afterwards changed when other Senators expressed their views.

Lee of Carter thought that cigarette smoking made imbeciles. Biggs of Audrain was astonished that old men should advocate reducing the age limit. "No one has ever pointed out to me any advantage from cigarette smoking," he remarked.

Vories of St. Joseph said that there was a universal sentiment in favor of the bill and that he hoped the amendment would not pass.

Morton of Ray thought that the uplifting influences should be at home, and not in legislation. "As the twig is bent, so the tree grows," he repeated.

McNatt rose to ask Morton how many sons he had. "None," Morton replied. "Whose fault is it?" asked McNatt. "If you had boys you would have different ideas on this subject."

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JUDGE GEORGE GRAY, Chairman of the Coal Commission.

## STONE MAY BECOME A SENATE LEADER

Will Take Prominent Part as Vice Chairman of National Democratic Organization.

IS TO BE SWORN IN MONDAY.

Democrats Will Hold Caucus To-day to Select Chairman of the Caucus to Succeed Jones.

The Republic Bureau, 10th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, March 5.—Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, is expected to be sworn in at the meeting of the Senate next Monday to succeed Senator Vest. He was defeated from the Senate and did not answer when the roll was called to-day.

Another southwestern Senator, former Governor J. P. Clark, of Arkansas, who succeeds Mr. Jones, is expected to be present to take the oath at the same time.

Owing to the retirement of Senator Jones, who is chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Senator Stone, the vice chairman, will become at once one of the political leaders of the Senate, and his entrance to that body is of more than ordinary interest to the politicians.

Arthur P. Gorman, another national leader, took his seat to-day having been chosen again a Senator from Maryland.

The Democrats of the Senate will hold a caucus Friday morning, to elect a chairman of the caucus and also to select a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, in place of Mr. Bailey of Texas, who recently resigned from that committee in favor of Mr. Clark of Montana.

United States Senator William J. Stone departed for Washington last night to attend the extra session of the Senate, called by President Roosevelt, which convened yesterday. Senator Stone could not be present at the opening session yesterday on account of a business engagement in Chicago. He returned to his home in Ferguson Wednesday evening.

On This Account He Did Not Ask an Audience With the King—Departed Last Night for Paris and Berlin.

Visited Premier and Cabinet and Was Assured of Interest in World's Fair.

SPANISH COURT IN MOURNING.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

Madrid, March 5.—The greater part of to-day was spent by President Francis of the World's Fair in visiting people of prominence, explaining to them the grand scope on which the St. Louis Exposition is to be conducted.

This morning Mr. Francis breakfasted with United States Minister Hardy, and the latter's entire staff, at the embassy.

In the forenoon Mr. Francis accompanied by Minister Hardy, called upon Premier Silveira and the Minister of State for the purpose of interesting Spain in the Exposition.

The Premier received Mr. Francis very courteously, and gave him positive assurances that Spain would be represented at the Exposition according to its means.

Owing to the fact that the Spanish court is in mourning, it was decided not to attempt to secure an audience with King Alfonso, since the Premier and Minister of State gave sufficient assurance that the mission of Mr. Francis was successful.

In the afternoon Mr. Francis, with Minister Hardy, called upon the Marquis Jomilla, the president of the Campana Transatlantica, where the subject of rates for intending visitors was discussed. It is practically settled that a rate will be made low enough to induce those of moderate means to visit the United States during the World's Fair.

After a tour of the city, President Francis left this evening for Paris and Berlin, well impressed with the result of his visit and the cordial welcome given to him.

## STRIKE OF COAL MINERS IN ILLINOIS APPEARS IMMINENT.

Joint Conference at Springfield Fails to Make a Settlement Concerning Schedule.

## RYAN DELIVERS ULTIMATUM.

Secretary of Miners' Organization Declares There Will Be No More Coaxing.

## ALL PROPOSALS VOTED DOWN.

Disagreement Hinges Over Scale to Be Paid in Thin Vein Regions—Operators Offer Six Cents and Miners Demand Ten.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Springfield, Ill., March 5.—A strike of the 40,000 coal miners of Illinois appears imminent.

"If you strike the people will not be with you, and you will get the coldest turn-down you ever had," are the words in which Operator H. M. Taylor declared himself, addressing the miners to-day at the joint conference of Illinois miners and operators in reference to the wage question in Northern Illinois and in Williamson County. Mr. Taylor was aroused by a speech made a few minutes before by Secretary Ryan of the miners' organization, in which Ryan said:

"There will be no more coaxing in Northern Illinois, so far as I am concerned. I will say to those operators what is right to do, but I will use no influence to compel those men to go to work if they do not feel like it."

Every proposition made by the miners was voted down by the operators, and in turn the miners voted down all propositions made by the operators. At the end of the session the miners and operators were no nearer an agreement than they were when they met two weeks ago. Unless the differences can be adjusted within a short time it will mean a strike throughout the State to enforce the demands of the miners.

PROPOSITIONS VOTED DOWN. The miners presented their demands for an increase of 10 cents on the ton in the thin-vein fields of Northern Illinois and 9 cents in Williamson County. This was immediately voted down by the operators. Then when the operators offered to grant the increase of 6 cents a ton provided by the Indianapolis agreement it was voted down.

The entire morning was taken up in heated discussions on the points of difference. The principal speakers for the miners were Secretary Ryan, President Russell, H. C. Perry, George Bagwell and Delegate McCarthy. The operators were represented by H. M. Taylor, J. E. Garrison, A. J. Moorhead, Francis S. Ready and Fred Lukens.

The miners asserted that they had not based their demand on the earning power of the men, but on the fact that they are satisfied that the operators are able to pay the increase. In the Northern District, the screening process out in a car load of coal is sold, amount to 17½ per cent, while at the basing point the screenings amount to 40 per cent. The miners also contend they are at a disadvantage concerning the "dead work."

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